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of effort and of funds. The program of the conference is in the hands of the Committee on Pacific Exploration of the National Research Council.

THE U. S. Bureau of Chemistry at Washington announces that the work on photosensitizing dyes begun during the war for the Bureau of Aircraft Production has met with such success as to make possible the preparation in the United States of dyes of all the recognized types: pinaverdol (including Orthochrome T), cyanine, pinacyanol and dicyanine; and of a new type useful for astrophotographic work. The Color Laboratory of the bureau will place its experience at the disposal of any manufacturer who wishes to prepare these important photographic aids for the American market; and pending their commercial availability is prepared to supply them to users at a price fixed by the secretary of agriculture.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

DR. EDGAR F. SMITH, provost of the University of Pennsylvania since 1911, tendered his resignation to the board of trustees on February 9. Dr. Smith became professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania in 1888.

DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN has resigned the presidency of Cornell University. Dr. Schurman, previously professor of philosophy, became president of Cornell University in 1892.

DR. CHARLES W. DABNEY has resigned the presidency of the University of Cincinnati, which he has held since 1904.

DR. JOHN M. T. FINNEY, Baltimore, has declined the offer made him by Harvard University and will continue his connection with the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School.

DR. H. H. LANE, who has since 1905 been head of the department of zoology of the University of Oklahoma, has accepted a position for next year as head of department of zoology, of Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE BLOOD-INHABITING PROTOZOA FOR CLASS USE

AT the present time there are several large and important groups of Protozoa that remain unknown to students of biology chiefly because they are not easy to obtain when they are needed. One of these groups that is of added interest because of the economic importance of some of its members contains the hemoflagellates, including the trypanosomes. Trypanosomes are responsible for the human disease known as sleeping sickness, that is prevalent in certain parts of Africa, and for Chagas' disease in South America. They also cause diseases in domestic animals such as surra, nagana, murrina, mal de caderas and dourine which result in great losses every year.

The first trypanosome described was found in the frog in 1843 and was given the name *Trypanosoma rotatorium*. Specimens belonging to this species occur in the frogs of this country, particularly in the "water" frogs such as the green frog, *Rana clamitans*, and the bullfrog, *Rana catesbiana*, but they are present usually in small numbers and not all frogs are infected. If it is desired to obtain for study this type species the centrifuge may be used to concentrate the specimens. Blood may be obtained from an etherized frog and mixed to prevent clotting with a solution of sodium citrate made up as follows: sodium citrate, 1½ grams; sodium chloride 1½ grams; water 250 c.c. After centrifuging for about ten minutes the trypanosomes, if present, will be found in a layer at the top of the mass of red blood cells.

A much more simple method of furnishing trypanosomes to a large class of students is to collect a few newts, *Diemyctylus viridescens*, from the water. Tobey in 1906 first described the species in these newts naming it *Trypanosoma diemyctyli*. He found them present in every specimen that he had purchased in an animal store in Boston. The writer has had a similar experience with newts collected for him in Pennsylvania. Seventy-